

Shakespeare Works.

II

Classification according to source 1. Historical plays 2. Legendary 3. fictional

1. Richard III, Henry V, Julius Caesar, Henry IV, Coriolanus, Antony & Cleopatra.
2. Macbeth, King Lear, Julius Caesar
3. Romeo & Juliet, The Merchant of Venice

Never invented plots. (Probably). For legendary & Historical plays he depended on Holinshed's Chronicles of Eng. Scotland & Ireland and on North's translation of Plutarch's famous "Lives"

SEE HAMLET

Classification according to dramatic type

Comedies: Men of Venice, Midsummer Night's Dream, As you like it, Winters Tale, The Tempest, Twelfth Night

Tragedies: Romeo & Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello

Historical : as in 1. above.

1 FE - Discussion: There are 3 classes of men who see visions 1. mere dreamers like Blake
2 seer, prophet, like Langland, Wyclif
3 visionary like Shelley who tears down institutions because they do not conform to his dreams.

Born near Haseham, Sussex in 1792. Descended from noble old families (famous). Lived in world of fantasy & fancy. Learned rapidly and absorbed classics easily.

His first school seemed like hell & prison because of floggings. There was his rebellion vs existing institutions at 12. He was delicate nervous, sensitive boy of great physical beauty. He promptly organized a rebellion vs the brutal flogging system. University just a repetition. Expelled in 1811

Married Harriet Westbrook a school girl who was attracted by his revolutionary doctrines. After 2 yrs wandering in Eng., Ireland, Wales, living on small allowance from Shelley's father, they separated. Then he formed a friendship with Bolwyn an anarchist and eloped with his daughter Mary.

Because of hostility and ill health he went to Italy finally settling in Pisa. Here he wrote his best poetry and found comfort in the friendship of Byron, Hunt & Trelawney

In 1822 at 30 years he was drowned while sailing in a small boat. He was cremated and his ashes placed beside Keats grave in Eng. cemetery at Rome.
Queen Mab, Revolt of Islam, Hellas, Witch of Atlas

WORKS

Shelley as a lyric poet is one of the supreme geniuses of our time
"The Cloud" "To a Skylark" "Ode to the West Wind"
To Night are among his best

ALASTOR - in his longer poems 2 distinct men / wanderer seeking beauty & forever unsatisfied 2 Reformer. Alastor best expression of mood no. 1. He is looking for dream maiden who shall satisfy his love of beauty. The charm lies in the succession of dreamlike pictures

PROMETHEUS UNBOUND: lyrical drama, best of his work of mood 2. & most characteristic of his poems. His idea was that it is only the existing tyranny of state, church & society that keeps happiness away. Forgets that there were created by man to minister to his necessities. Suggests Milton's Paradise Lost by contrast. "Queen Mab" "The Revolt of Islam, Hellas" "The Witch of Atlas" are unmixtures vs. self marriage kingcraft & priestcraft.

"The Cenci" only descent into reality. Beatrice kills her wicked father & is killed

"Cenci" celebrates Platonic love.

ADONAI'S - song of grief over death of poet Keats
So unusually is here too. Holds place with Milton's "Lycidas" & Tennyson's "In Memoriam" as one of the 3 greatest elegies in our language

Shelley & Wordsworth - both poets think natural objects are symbols of truth & think nature pervaded by Spirit which animates all things. Wordsworth finds Spirit of thought Shelley spirit of love which exists for its own delight
Wordsworth found while Shelley lost himself in nature

TITLE

So Big

AUTHOR

Edna Ferber

CHARS.

Mr & Mrs. De Jong, Orik (their son)

SPENSE
1532-1599

His life, works and a discussion from Age of Elizabeth. Sweet important non-dramatic poetry age. INFLUENCE Cambridge - acquaintance with classics

1532 Born - near Town of London in East Smithfield
Education - Merchant Tailors School of London
Cambridge - Fug & again for students
Classics & Italian Poets

1576 North. Eng. fell in love and lost Rosalind
Shakespeare's Calender expresses melancholy
London - at advice of Harvey. But Leicester & lived
at Leicester House. Met Sidney & Queen's
favorites - Court full of intrigues

1580 - Through Leicester's influence made secretary
to Lord Grey the Queen's deputy in
Ireland. watched Irish Rebellion & gave
Castle of Kildonan in Munster. After 16 yrs
wrote "View of State of Ireland." his only
Prose submitting plans for pacification
Bring huge forces after a time to submit
to beat them down like dogs was his idea
Kildonan - finished 1st 3 books of
Fairy Queen

1589 Raleigh dragged him back to
Eng. for brief time

at his return fell in love with Elizabeth
a beautiful Irish Girl & wrote Amour

1594 married her "Euphrosyne" in
celebration

1595 London - Published "Astrophel"
an Elegy on Sidney's death & 3 more
books of Fairy Queen

Return - made Sheriff of Cork. Tyrone's
Revolution broke out. He & his family
barely escaped. He was heartbroken

1599 died at inn at Westminster
Buried in Westminster Abbey
beside Chaucer his master

London - Glasgow front life
Ireland - poetry, the poetry, leisure

Plon 24 books - virtue in form of Knight over
vice. Write only 6 celebrating Holiness, Temperance,
Chastity, Friendship, Justice, & Courtesy. Find
3 best. Interest lags in rest many famous people
such as Elizabeth, Sidney, Leicester, Mary Queen of
Scots are represented.

Form: New-Spanish stanza: 9 lines, 8 of 5 ft.
last of 6 ft. rhyming ababbcc

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR

12 pastoral poems for each month - Rural life written
in various styles & meters like an experiment
IMP. of this and Spenser

1. 1st nat. poet after 3 centuries since Chaucer
2. shows again variety & music of Eng. Verse
3. 1st Pastoral

4. Beginning of youth of great Elizabethan Poetry

CHARACTERISTICS

1. perfect melody
 3. splendid imagination
 5. delicate idealism
 2. rare sense of beauty
 4. lofty moral purity & seriousness
- Known as Poet's Poet for 1, 2, 5.

CHAUCER

1. man of affairs then poet
2. realistic - men as they are
3. A man is mission
4. wrote of present
5. humorous
6. observation
7. characters strong

SPENSER

1. Poet, then man of affairs
2. men as they should be
3. Reform
4. lived in Past
5. not humorous
6. imagination
7. Melody gets attention

SWIFT, JONATHAN (1667-1745)

LIFE + WORKS

15th Cc

Augustan Age

A SATIRIST - dominant personality - power always brought rapidly

Long

Oct 21/1700

LIFE:

Born Dublin of Eng parents in 1667.
Father died before he was born, his mother
poor. He was very proud but had to ac-
cept help from relatives.

Ed. Kilkenney School + Dublin University
detested curriculum. at his graduation

Sir William Temple gave him the
position of private secretary because
he was a relative. Spent 10 years
here. wrote "The Battle of the Books"

Quarrelled & took orders in Church
of Eng. and put in a small parish

In Ireland, he labored greatly, but
chafed under the yoke. Finished

"Tale of a Tub" satire on various
churches. with his father it brought
him to notice. Left church to enter
politics

Especially gaining power through
the pamphlet becoming a veritable
dictator. w highfearng satire and
Tories to lose his support. "Journal to
Stella". He considered himself a

big shot and demanded people
treat him as such

Gave Dean of Dublin's St. Pat's Cathedral

altho he had been promised better position.

wrote "Gulliver's Travels" leather Johnson who had loved Swift died. During last years of his life he was afflicted with a brain disease so that when he died he gave a foundation for a hospital for insane.

died 1745

WORKS: GENERAL - enormous satire on humanity against any atrocity he set up a remedy of same kind

Tale of a Tub: grim exposure of alleged weaknesses of 3 principal forms of rel. belief: Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist as opposed to Anglican but ended in a satire upon science & philosophy says all churches, all rel, all science & all literature arearrant hypocrisy

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS - Though still read for interesting adventures of hero it is satire on fate and society. In Petty quarrels of Lilliputians see littleness of humanity. In land of giants, meanness of humanity is more noticeable. In Laputa satire on science and philosophy. In last we see horses as more intelligent than men. Yahoos, frightful race, form & appearance of men, but living in unspeakable degradation

JOURNAL OF STELLA - excellent commentary on contemporary characters 2 - one passages & personal descriptions give us best picture of Swift himself

CHARACTERISTICS 1. Directness, vigor, simplicity, disdain for literary affects. convincing power. Works heavily satire & destructive - emphasis on faults of humanity

TENNYSON, ALFRED (1809-1892)

VICTORIAN AGE

LIFE + WORKS
WORKS PART II

In his works one sees a synthesis of the elements of
Spenser, imagery of Milton, simplicity of Wordsworth, fantasy of Keats
and Coleridge, melody of Keats & Shelley, narrative of Byron & Scott & Byron
and the new world of the 19th century.

Long
1892-1894

His whole life dominated by the impulse of poetry
For 66 years he studied and practiced his art continuously
and exclusively. Only burning approaches this

Coni in history of Somerset, Dorsetshire in 1809
The sweet influences of his early natural surroundings
can be better understood from his early poems
than from any biography

At 7 he went to his grandfather's house
to attend a famous grammar school there
a hated school life esp. the brutality of the
teachers after 4 years in school he returned
home

His first work appeared in 1827 - "Poems
by Two Brothers". Next year he went to Trinity
College.

He went to Spain with his friend
William. The deep impression is reflected
in the poem *Demone*

In 1831 he left the university without
taking his degree. He lived in retirement for
6 years, reading and studying

1832 a small volume "Poems" published
criticized by the "Quarterly" and when William
died he was plunged into gloom and despair

For ten years he published nothing but
just wandered. In these sad days he
began his *IN MEMORIAM* and

IDYLLS of the King. He published another
volume of "Poems" which gained great
popularity. From this time on he

gained confidence in himself steadily
maintained his place as the best known
and best loved poet in Eng.

In 1850 he was appointed Post Laureate and married
Emily Sherwood whom he had loved for 13 yrs.
published "In Memoriam". He bought a house soon
after.

For remaining 40 yrs. he lived quietly
writing steadily and enjoying the friendship of a
large number of people.

His labor during these years and his marvelous
freshness and youthfulness of feeling are best understood
by a glance at the contents of his complete works.

The bulk of his verse shows astonishing originality
and vigor to the very end.

Lied quietly at Aldworth with his family about
him in the moonlight.

The strong and noble spirit of his life is
reflected in his "Crossing the Bar".

Works on card II

Life's work.

Poet

workbook could II

Comparison Between Tennyson & Keats.

Directed to the school spread in poetry (Jan. 1, 1944)

Long

FE. From beginning to end dominated by a single impulse of poetry - naturally shy & retiring. Studied for 6 byes.

Born in Somersby, Lincolnshire - 1809. One of 12 children, most of whom were poetically inclined.

at 7 went to grandmother's house to attend grammar school. He hated school life because of brutality of teachers. after 4 yrs he returned home & taught by his father till he entered Trinity College, Cambridge.

Here he soon became known for his poetical ability & won a prize after 2 yrs there.

Soon after he wrote "Poems chiefly Lyrical" his 1st signed work. It shows the influence of Byron. Went to Spain to join insurgents vs. King Ferdinand. This is reflected clearly in the poem "Oenone".

1831 Left University without taking his degree. Poverty may have been reason. Father died soon after, but he & his mother retained the Rectory. He studied & read here for next 6 months.

1832 "Poems" - remarkable for variety & melody of verse. Brutally condemned by Quantity

1833 - Friend Hallam died - period of gloom. wandering around. began "In Memoriam" & "Idylls of the King" at suggestion of friends he published his Poems which met with instant success. From this time on steadily maintained place as best known and best loved poet in Eng.

1850 - appointed Poet Laureate & married Emily Sellwood whom he had loved 13 yrs. Published "In Memoriam"

1853 - Leased Farringford, in Isle of Wight

For remaining 40 yrs. wrote steadily in peace. Carlyle describes him as "a fine, large-featured, dim-eyed, bronze-colored, shaggy-headed man... most useful, brotherly, solid-hearted"

To escape popularity he built another house in Surrey tho he lived in Farringford for most of the year

His work shows astonishing originality and vigor to the very end.

Lived very quietly at Aldworth. Spirit shown in his "Crossing the Bar"

For more than 1/2 century he was the voice of the whole people expressing - doubt, faith, grief & triumphs in exquisite melody. Poetry has Spenser's dreaminess, Milton's majesty, Wordsworth's simplicity. Only thing lacking in dramatic power of Elizabethan

TO DO WORKS SEE CARD II

- WORKS: 1. Poetry to be read & appreciated rather than studied
2. Begin to get acquainted in days of our youth for secret of his poetry is to be eternally young
1. Since he lacked dramatic appeal in his dramatic works - "Becket" is best
2. POEMS 1842 of which 3. "The Princess" is his answer to question of women's rights & place
4. "Maud" - monodrama, lover passing fr. morbidness to ecstasy, then to anger and murder, followed by insanity and recovery. Seems overwrought & melodramatic
5. IN MEMORIAM
Grief at loss of Hallam his friend. Begins as personal grief, less personal - greater grief of humanity mourning for dead. Gradually poem becomes expression of doubt then faith. Theme is immortality of human love. Lycidas from lit. point of view more artistic
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING
Ranks among greatest of his works source: Malory's Works of Arthur. Story of Arthur & Table Round in very successful attempt to found ideal kingdom
- comparison of burning + alive
- Victorian Age
- Poet
- Life on land
- Long
- Don't know

1 Eng. Idylls One of most famous is "Lancelot and the Maid" where he turns from knights, lords, heroes and fair ladies to find material for true poetry among lowly people that make the bulk of Eng. life.
Rare melody Sympathy for common life
Beauty and heroism

8 Ballads - stirring war songs "The Defence of Lucknow" - pictures of passionate grief "Rizpah"

CHARACTERISTICS 1. Tennyson essentially an artist
2. emphatically a teacher, often a leader
3. Love of Law & Order

MESSAGE All earthly love therefore becomes an image of the heavenly. Reverence for woman esp the one who had made clear the meaning of life.

Voice of Eng for 1/2 century & loved not by a few but by the whole people

Browning

+

Tennyson

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Both finds in love supreme purpose & meaning of life | 2. 1st artist then teacher |
| 2. Message imp. careless expression | 3. Chooses subjects faintly |
| 3. Takes subjects as they come | 4. Work always artistic, devoted to sciences |
| 4. Browning who was seldom artistic in form thought art was most suitable sub. for study | 5. Message - law subjugation of individual |
| 5. Triumph of individualism | |
- Famous readable Eng.

WORKS: general: 1. his poetry is to be read & appreciated
he is a poet to enjoy as one does his daily exercise
2. We should begin to get acquainted
with Tennyson in our youth.

only youth can fully appreciate him. Secret of
poetry esp. his poetry is to be eternally young
his earlier poems may well be omitted except
for the student

"Becket" was one of the best of his dramatic work
but he lacked dramatic power

THE PRINCESS - is his answer to the question of
women's rights and women's sphere. a
baby finally solves the problem which had
troubled philosophers for years.

MAUD - is a monodrama, telling the story of
a lover who passes from morbidness to
ecstasy, then to anger and murder, followed
by insanity and recovery. This was Tennyson's
favorite. However on the whole it seems
overwrought and melodramatic

IN MEMORIAM - probably most loved of all
his poems. written as eulogy on death
of Kellom. started as personal grief then the
greater grief of humanity. It became less
personal and the poem becomes an
expression 1st of universal doubt, then
of universal faith which rests on a soul's
instinct for immortality

The immortality of human love is the
theme

long
Nov 2, 1945

IDYLLS OF THE KING - ranks among greatest of his later works
Subject - Celtic legends of Arthur & chief
source is Malory's Morte D'Arthur

ENG IDYLS - intended to reflect the ideals of widely
different types of Eng life. One of most
famous is "Enoch ARDEN". Its rare melody
its sympathy for common life and its revelation
of the beauty & heroism in men and women
everywhere made it an instant favorite
BALLADS (1505) "The Charge of the Light Brigade"
DEMENTER

Characteristics

1. He is essentially a poet
2. He is a teacher, often a leader
(origin of law & order)

MESSAGE - He finds the supreme purpose of all
law to be a revelation of divine love. All earthly
love therefore becomes an image of the heavenly
Tennyson's characterization of women is excellent
pure gentle refined beings whom we must revere
The love of his wife made the meaning of life
clear just as in Browning's case.

Because law and love are in the world,
faith is the only reasonable attitude toward
life and death even though we don't understand.

PLACE - He was regarded as a leader in that
complex age. He was voice of Eng for 50 yrs
The whole Eng people loved him as a
man and a poet

THACKERAY, WILLIAM M (1811-1863) Victorian Age

Spinal up toward society
subject - material

LIFE: Born Calcutta 1811. at 5 his father died & mother took him to Eng. Then she married again & Thackeray went to famous school of which he has given us the vivid picture in "The Newcomes". He detected it for such manners

In 1829 Trinity College Cambridge left after 3 yrs without taking degree and went to Ser. & Fr.

In 1832 at 21 he came into comfortable fortune and returned to Eng. to study law. He soon lost his fortune by gambling and speculation. He tried to make living by illustrating but turned to write satires on society for Fraser's Magazine

In 1847 when he published "Vanity Fair" he became recognized as one of the great novelists of the day. He had married in 1836 but his wife had to be placed in an asylum which darkened his whole life worse than death. He became a man of the clubs

After "Vanity Fair" he wrote 3 novels upon which his fame rests - "Pendennis", "Henry Esmond" & the "Newcomes". He followed Dickens idea by giving lectures - "Eng. Humourists of the 18th Cen." & "The Four Georges"

When he went to America he saw only the good side. He had no confidence in himself when he faced an audience and soon gave up lecturing.

In 1860 became editor of Cornhill Mag. Ready to do his best work when he died 1863

Long
Mar 21 1940

WORKS HENRY JAMES MOND - his most perfect novel
Fine historical & literary flavor. Col Mond's hero
relates his own story taking reader thru courts and
giving us accurate picture of past age. He is a realist
and his knowledge helped him produce even an 18th Cen
style

Realism of - Reflects brutality & barbarism of war
ES MOND besides its glamor. He gives us a
back stairs view of the war. In both style & matter
ES MOND deserves to rank as probably the best historical
novel in our language

Plot - Plans of char fail, ideals grow dim, disappearance
of youthful ambitions - Love story at center but
element of romance inconspicuous, ~~after 10 yrs devotion~~
hero finally marries mother of girl, after 10 yrs devotion
to girl

VANITY FAIR - his 1st great work, The same Fair as
Pilgrims Progress. It contains all sorts of vanities
and we come into contact with cheats etc
Betsy Shays powerfully drawn

PENDENNIS - reflects details of Thackeray's life and
perpetual reminder of danger of selfishness

THE NEWCOMES - sequel story of human frailty. There is
probably most genuine & lovable of his char.

ESSAYS of his lectures are probably finest of 18th Cen
characteristics - 1 realist who paints life as he sees it
2 excessive sensibility - turns to satire as outlet
probably influenced by satire of 18th Cen.
3 moralist - always trying to create a
moral impression, the Beauty of virtue vs
ugliness is evident on every page.

STYLE: Master of pure and simple Eng. style. Expresses
his feelings perfectly - Subtle charm of gentleman. His style gives
us great pleasure.

TITLE: Uncle Tom's Cabin

AUTHOR: Harriet Beecher Stowe

Characters: Uncle Tom, Eliza, George Phineas
Fletcher Shelby, Marks, Tom Loker
Simon Legree, Topsy, Casy.

Summary: Shelby is forced to sell Uncle Tom,
Eliza and her child. Tom is sold to St. Claire
after saving St. Claire's child. Eliza escapes
with her child to the state of Ohio. There
she meets her husband. They escape to
Canada and they live happily ever after. Tom is

sold to Simon Legree who beats him to
death. Simon Legree dies aided by fright
from the scarping of the servants. St. Clair
dies from a wound inflicted by a proprietor of
a Salon. Eva dies from tuberculosis.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM (1770-1850)

Age of Romanticism

LIFE & WORKS

"Uttered nothing free"

For words
could II

Long
Nov. 15/1940

I

- LIFE: 4 periods 1. 1770-1787 - childhood & youth
2. 1787-1797 - Uncertainty, storm stress
including Cambridge, travels abroad
and revolutionary experience
3. 1797-1799 short but significant ~~per~~ period of
finding himself and his work
4. Long period till end 1850 when he died.
related close to nature in No 4 &
it is reflected in all his poetry

Born 1770 at Cockermouth, Cumberland
he had moody and violent temper. His
mother died when he was 8. Father died
six years later. Some relatives sent him
to school at Hawkshead. He liked nature
better. If one were to read Wordsworth's
own account in "The Prelude" he would
understand that (the following

1st wordsworth loves to be alone
& is never lonely with nature
and he feels the presence of some
spirit

3rd His impressions are exactly like
our own

it is a great nature poet.

2nd Period begins at Cambridge in 1787

Ordinary student. Poem on Fr
Revolution written there shows

hopes and ambitions that stirred Europe.
Made 3 trips to Fr. Only the fact of his cut off
allowance forcing him to return to Eng. saved
his neck from the guillotine. The excesses of the
Rev and rise of Nap. turned his interest away

3rd Period. Lived with his sister Dorothy and
with Coleridge at Alforden. Gave himself to
poetry was the decision reached even in face of
poverty and aimlessness of his life. Turned to
poetry as a result of an accident, the death of
Barley Calvert. While dying Calvert requested
he turn to poetry & gave a few hundred
pounds enabling Wordsworth to retire from
the world. Poetry brought him hardly any
monetary rewards. Then more accidents such
as becoming a Tory, & being appointed distributor
of stamps, & being appointed Poet Laureate kept him
from having to give up poetry

Last Period marked by

- 1 same steadfast purpose
- 2 same trusted ideal
- 3 same continuous work
- 4 same tardy recognition of public

his poetry criticized severely yet he kept writing
trusting to the future to recognize and approve.
Finally he achieved his long awaited approval. Seven years
as 1st living poet and one of greatest Eng. has ever produced
1843 made Poet Laureate. This praise left him same as
criticism. His decline of quality due to too much living
with himself & not testing work by standards. Called
World's greatest interpreter of nature

For life see
Cand I

Poetry: General - absolute simplicity - Decided
to portray man & nature as they are
2. not always melodies, only
occasionally inspired
No humor

POEMS OF -
NATURE

- Wordsworth in his
1. sensitive as a barometer to every
change in world around him
 2. He is better than all other nature poets
in his truthfulness of his representation
(He gives you the flower instead of himself)
 3. No other poet found such abundant beauty
in the common world. Nothing is
ugly to him
 4. Believed all nature is a reflection of the
living God. He writes of nature's life
rather than her outward respects
He seems to awaken rather than create
an impression; he stirs our memory deeply
so we enjoy our own childhood again

"I tried nothing here"

POEMS OF -
HUMAN
NATURE

Philosophy of human life as follows

1. In childhood man is sensitive.
(Intimations of Immortality) This
should extend thru man's whole life
and ennoble it. Return to nature
is only remedy for human wretchedness
2. Natural instincts and pleasures of childhood
are true standards of a man's happiness in
this life. Natural pleasures are chief means
by which we may expect permanent joy
(This is slipped in his work subtly like a fragrance)
3. The truth of humanity (common life that shows
laughs & tears) is only subject of permanent
literary interest

ABC OF

ROMANTICISM
1800-1850

Jan. 20 1940

Long

II

4. To this natural philosophy Wordsworth adds a mystic element. Nature is everywhere transfused with Spirit. Man also is a reflection of the Spirit. Nature appeals thru eyes to man's inner spirit (by Tintern Abbey)

"Intimations of Immortality" called high water mark of poetry in 19th cen. according to Emerson. In this ode is the idea of pre existence which makes life a continuous, immortal thing without end or beginning.

The RECLUSE - was supposed to treat of nature man & society. The PRELUDE treating 's of growth of Poet's mind was to begin it. The RECLUSE was not published till long after poet's death work unfinished and not as good as his odes sonnets & short descriptive poems.

LYRICAL BALLADS - Best of his work appeared here. & odes & sonnets like "To a Skylark"

"The sludden Sonnets"

His poetry became purer and dull so that we miss the flashes of light. Perhaps he wrote too much.

Lines written a few miles above Tintern Abbey